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Headquarters
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SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD

DATE: 1 JAN 11 1954

FROM : Chief of Station, Guatemala []

SUBJECT: GENERAL—

PBSUCCESS

SPECIFIC—

Chronology of Events - 1951 and 1952

1. Attached for the information of Headquarters and Lincoln are copies of Chronology of Events for the years 1951 and 1952 prepared by the American Embassy, Guatemala.
2. Chronology for 1953 is being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as it is available.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

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Enclosures: as noted

11 January 1954

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CHRONOLOGY OF 1951 EVENTS

- Jan. 12 - Guatemalan branch of Soviet-sponsored "Peace" campaign, headed by Luis CARDOZA y Aragón, holds meeting of interested persons in hall of the Teachers' Union (STEG).
- Saker-Ti, left-wing, young intellectuals' and artists' organization, announces "Peace Poster" contest.
- Jan. 16 - In interview published in a Mexican newspaper and re-published in Guatemala's Diario de Centroamérica, President-elect Jacobo ARBENZ Guzman denies relations between Guatemala and U. S. are strained; says this false impression has arisen from Guatemala's bad press in some "reactionary" American papers and from "improper acts" of certain diplomats; and "democratic" Guatemala will continue to accept political refugees of all categories.
- Jan. 17 - Resolution of Ministry of Economy and Labor establishes controls over cotton production and prices; fixes prices on raw cotton; requires registration of cotton growers; regulates importation and distribution of cotton; freezes textile prices; establishes five-man control board.
- Jan. 19 - Ex-President Rómulo GALLEGOS of Venezuela arrives in Guatemala as guest of Guatemala Government; in press statement, praises President AREVALO and latter's non-recognition of present regime in Venezuela.
- Jan. 23 - Government cancels resolution of January 17 imposing controls over cotton production and prices.
- Jan. 24 - Guatemalan Congress opens "lame duck" session following December 1950 elections.
- Jan. 25 - National Treasury unable to pay salaries of Members of Congress for lack of funds.
- Jan. 25 - Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues statement supporting Salvadoran initiative in favor of establishment of an Inter-American Court of Justice.
- Jan. 26 - Supreme Court restores Chamber of Commerce's legal status: rules Ministry of Economy and Labor lacked constitutional authority to deprive it of legal status in July 1950.
- Jan. 30 - Teachers' Union (STEG) demands salary increases and adjustments due under law of June 1950.

Feb. 1-7 - Final results of December 1950 elections for half of Congressional seats announced. Left-wing, Government parties have 21 seats, opposition 3, divided as follows:

Revolutionary Action Party (PAR)	4
National Renovation Party (RN)	4
Joint PAR-RN candidates	11
National Integrity Party (PIN)	2
Total Government	21
Democratic Union Party (PUD)	1
People's Party (PP)	1
Anti-Communist Union Party (PUA)	1
Total Opposition	3

Feb. 1-7 - Communists of Octubre group (faction standing for more open tactics) launches campaign for a Popular Front.

Feb. 1 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends note to U. S. Embassy objecting to proposed invitation to President of France to address Washington Meeting of American Foreign Ministers; states this would represent intervention of non-American state in Conference and would be contrary to meeting's regional character.

Feb. 6 - Oscar BARAHONA Streber, a Costa Rican technician, resigns as Director of Guatemalan Institute of Social Security following press campaign by official and pro-Government newspapers. Among charges was that he had plotted with ex-U.S. Ambassador Richard C. PATTERSON, Jr. against Guatemalan Government.

Feb. 9 - Cia. Agrícola de Guatemala (United Fruit Company subsidiary), after reaching agreement with union, puts Diesel locomotives, imported eight months earlier, into service on Pacific section of railroad.

Feb. 12 - Guatemalan Customs House's reclassification of cheese to protect domestic industry violates U. S.-Guatemala Trade Agreement.

Feb. 12 - Guatemalan Minister of Interior orders deportation of Alirio GUTIERREZ, a Colombian national, whose removal as Superintendent of the La Laguna generating plant of American-owned Empresa Eléctrica S. A. had been demanded by union after Labor Court ruled union's complaints unwarranted, thus avoiding threatened illegal strike.

Feb. 15 - Local press reports Council of Organization of American States (ODECA) refuses to add Guatemalan resolution on asylum to agenda of Washington Meeting of American Foreign Ministers.

Feb. 27 - Lame duck Congress awards disputed Congressional seat to labor (Communist) candidate José Alberto CARDOZA, thus reversing decision of National Electoral Board which had declared it won by PAR member Francisco VALDESCalderón in December elections.

- Feb. 28 - PAR, Government-supporting party, publishes Manifesto (1) pledging support to "Peace" campaign; (2) drawing a distinction between its friendship for the U. S. and its hostility toward American-owned companies in Guatemala; (3) reviewing the Party's history; and (4) setting forth its platform.
- March 1 - President announces that Antonio GOUBAUD Carrera, Guatemalan Ambassador to U. S., in Guatemala on consultation, has submitted his resignation.
- March 1 - President Arévalo presents annual message to Congress. Includes charge former U. S. Ambassador Patterson had engaged in conspiracies against Guatemalan Government.
- March 2 - New Guatemalan Congress, elected December 1950, convenes in first ordinary session, elects following officers:
- President: Roberto ALVARADO Fuentes (Secretary General of PAR)
 1st Vice President: Oscar JIMENEZ de Leon (RN)
 2nd Vice President: Julio Alfonso AMEZQUITA (FPL)
- March 2-4 - Alliance of Democratic Guatemalan Youth (AJDG), local affiliate of Soviet-supported WFDY, holds its annual convention in Guatemala City. Features "Peace" theme and attacks on United States "warmongering" in convention speeches.
- March 3 - Payment of salaries of General Hospital employees delayed.
- March 5 - Congress elects Lt. Colonel Carlos Enrique DIAZ to six-year term as Chief of Guatemalan Armed Forces.
- March 6 - Salaries of teachers and employees of Departments of Communications, Agriculture, Public Health and the Post Office delayed.
- March 8 - Ministry of Economy prohibits importation of certain metal products for building purposes for one year and requires import permits for others.
- March 8 - Goubaud, ex-Guatemalan Ambassador to U. S., found dead at home, reportedly with wrists slashed.
- March 15 - President Arbenz succeeds President Arévalo. In farewell address, latter stresses "plots" fomented by "foreign interests" and draws historical parallel between self-destructive commercialism of ancient Carthage and, by implication, of U. S. In contrast, President Arbenz' inaugural address calls for national unity, advocates economic and social development of Guatemala, and promises support for any effort at peaceful understanding between U. S. and U.S.S.R.

March 16 - New Cabinet formed by President Arbenz as follows:

Foreign Affairs: Manuel GALICH (FPL)
Finance: Augusto CHARNAUD MacDonald (PAR)
Communications & Public Works: Major Carlos PAZ Tejada
(non-party)
Economy and Labor: Manuel NORIEGA Morales (non-party)
Defense: Colonel Jose Angel SANCHEZ (non-party)
Public Health & Welfare: Carlos TEJEDA Fonseca (PAR)
Education: Hector MORGAN Garcia (PAR)
Interior: Ramiro ORDONEZ Paniagua (RN)
Minister without Portfolio: Lt. Col. Elfego MONZON
(non-party)
Agriculture: Nicolas BROL (PIN)

March 16 - New President's Inaugural Ball attended by all elements of Guatemala, including those which had boycotted official functions during Arevalo's administration.

March 17 - National Economic Council created by President Arbenz as high-level policy group presided over by himself and composed of representatives of Government Ministries and autonomous agencies.

March 18 - New Foreign Minister Galich tells press that Guatemalan delegation to Washington Conference of American Foreign Ministers will support hemispheric solidarity but will mainly concern itself with protection and development of Guatemalan economy.

March 19 - Government announces Guatemalan delegation to Washington Conference of American Foreign Ministers, with Foreign Minister Galich as chief delegate.

March 28 - Guatemala ratifies Atlantic City Telecommunications Convention (Decree 755).

March 30 - Statement reportedly made by Foreign Minister Galich at
April 5 Washington Conference of Foreign Ministers that not a single Guatemalan would be sent to fight abroad; official and semi-official press heavily publicizes statement.

April 4 - Foreign Ministry requests Congress to ratify Charter of Organization of American States (ODECA) with reservation that nothing in it shall be considered as preventing Guatemala from asserting its claim to Belize (British Honduras) at any time and by any means Guatemala deems suitable.

April 5 - Humberto GONZALEZ Juarez, returning Guatemalan delegate to Conference of American Foreign Ministers, explains to press that Foreign Minister Galich had not declared Guatemala to be anti-Communist because Guatemala is a "democratic country".

- April 6 - President Arbenz publicly approves work of Guatemalan delegation to Conference of American Foreign Ministers; emphasizes Guatemala's desire for peace; and maintains Guatemalan troops cannot be sent outside Hemisphere without violating principle of non-intervention and opposing statutes of UN.
- April 6-12 - Communist Party of Guatemala makes first public appearance in two pronouncements published in its name in official press; previously only newspaper Octubre had been openly Communist.
- April 13 - ILO and Guatemalan Government sign basic agreement on technical assistance.
- April 14 - Foreign Minister Galich emphasizes to press Guatemala has assumed no new obligations at Conference of American Foreign Ministers.
- April 14 - Ministry of Economy and Labor prohibits importation of beer to protect domestic beer industry.
- April 19-29 - IRCA rail workers go on strike. Strike settled favorably to workers by mediation of Minister of Economy and Labor. Company agrees to reinstate nine employees whose discharge for thievery had been occasion for strike, and to pay men 75% normal wages for time out on strike. IRCA retains bulk of supervisory personnel whose dismissal was demanded by workers.
- April 19 - Supreme Court grants injunction sought by Anti-Communist Union Party (PUA) against cancellation of its legal status in August 1950 by National Electoral Board.
- April 19 - Alfonso ORANTES, pro-Communist member of PAR, elected to three-man National Electoral Board by Congress.
- April 20 - Proposed Labor Code revisions, submitted to Congress by Special Committee, would give labor unions practically unlimited right to strike, remove labor unions largely from Government control, and place heavy pensions burden on employers. (Proposals are hotly debated in Congress until adjournment May 31; discussion not since resumed.)
- April 20 - Alfonso SOLORZANO, pro-Communist PAR member, appointed Director of Guatemalan Institute of Social Security.
- April 20 - Alvarado Fuentes (PAR), President of Congress, espouses "Peace" campaign, charges "American imperialism" with intervention in Korea.
- April 25 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues statement denying that Communists had infiltrated influential positions in Guatemala, as charged in a New York speech by former U. S. Ambassador Patterson.

- April 27 - Abel CUENCA, Communist, appointed Office Manager of the Guatemalan Institute of Social Security.
- May 3
- April 27 - Guatemalan Government and ILO sign supplementary agreement on technical assistance in connection with a minimum wage study.
- May 1 - Labor Day parade features placards emphasizing Communist international "Peace" line and internal questions, such as demand for minimum wage law and revisions of the Labor Code. President Arbenz makes moderate radio speech to workers.
- May 4-10 - Radio reports President of Congress Alvarado Fuentes and ex-President Arevalo endorse sending of Guatemalan delegation to World Youth Festival in Berlin in August.
- May 5-10 - Ex-President Arevalo visits Habana, Cuba, accompanied by three ex-Cabinet Ministers and officials of present Government.
- May 10-13 - Congress of Communist-oriented Latin American Air and Land Transport Workers' Unions meets in Guatemala City; Guatemalan Cabinet and other officials participate in meeting; Louis SAILLANT, WFTU Secretary General, and Vicente LOMBARDO Toledano, President of CTAL, attend.
- May 12 - Latin American Transport Workers Conference appoints Committee to prepare for centralized Guatemalan labor organization.
- May 16 - Guatemala ratifies Charter of Organization of American States (OAS) with reservation concerning British Honduras prepared by Government on April 4.
- May 17 - Charnaud MacDonald, Minister of Finance, resigns from PAR.
- May 17 - Arbenz Administration publishes program in booklet stating that Government's policy objectives are to convert Guatemala into economically independent nation, to transform it into modern capitalistic country, and to raise general standard of living. As principal means of obtaining these objectives, Government will promote industrialization.
- May 19 - Guatemalan Government announces decision to reopen border with Belize (British Honduras), closed since 1948, explaining move as answer to requests of many Guatemalans and Beliceños to restore normal trade relations and as in accord with developing cordial state of relations with Great Britain.
- May 19 - Guatemala's ratification of commercial treaty with Denmark becomes effective.
- May 21 - Government cancels fines imposed on firms closed during July 1950 political disturbances.

- May 24 - Number of PAR Deputies in Congress and other leaders announce resignation from party; most prominent are Congressmen TEJADA Barrientos; Amor VELASCO; and Carlos GARCIA Manzo; and labor leader Leonardo CASTILLO Flores.
- May 25 - Guatemala's ratification of World Meteorological Convention signed by Guatemala in Washington on October 11, 1947, becomes effective (Decree 799).
- May 26 - Guatemalan FAO Technical Assistance Agreement, which was signed on September 8, 1950, is ratified (Decree 801).
- May 27 - District PAR Convention demands resignations of Charnaud MacDonald as Minister of Finance, and Carlos GARCIA Manzo and Amor Velasco as deputies in Congress; all are ex-PAR members.
- May 31 - Congress ends regular session.
- May 31 - Press reports Licenciado Alfonso BAUER PAIZ appointed to study contracts between Government and business firms.
- June 1 - Nicolas Brol, Minister of Agriculture, announces National Economic Council will permit imports of 175,000 quintales of sugar to relieve sugar shortage.
- June 5 - "Partisans of Peace" Committee, in public meeting participated in by parties PAR, RN and FPL, claims 34,000 signatures to petition for the (Soviet-sponsored) five-power Peace Pact and goal raised from 60,000 to 100,000 signatures.
- June 5 - Taxes on aguardiente (local alcoholic beverage) increased to \$1.03 per liter. Consular fees increased from 4% to 5% (Decree 812).
- June 6 - In order to stabilize revenue, Congress authorizes Executive to issue short term, 2% Treasury Letters during fiscal 1951-52 up to an amount corresponding to 10% of taxes and other revenues due to the Government but not yet paid.
- June 11 - Five political prisoners escape from prison, including Lt. Col. Carlos CASTILLO Armas. Latter takes asylum in Colombian Legation, others in Mexican Embassy.
- June 16 - SAMF railway union elects Aristeo SOSA Secretary General following heated contest reflecting deep-seated animosities between entrenched leadership he represents and other factions.
- June 18 - Congress begins Special Session.
- June 19 - Deputy Julio ESTRADA de la Hoz (PAR) makes speech in Congress attacking U. S.-owned International Railways of Central America (IRCA) and asks Congress to pass law requiring IRCA to pay immediately uncollected charity-tax on passenger and freight charges.

- June 20 - United Fruit Company and Agricultural and Dock Workers' Unions initiate formal negotiations for new collective contracts.
- June 21 - Guatemalan Communists hold public meeting to observe first anniversary of Communist newspaper Octubre. Meeting announces intention of Communist Party to seek registration as a party with view to entering future elections.
- June 21 - Round-table discussions on Guatemalan economic development initiated among representatives of Government, Chamber of Commerce, Association of Agriculturists, Association of Industrialists, and labor organizations with agenda covering Government's economic program: viz. agricultural production, industrial production, communications problems, labor and management relations, and foreign economic relations.
- June 26 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces, after exchange of notes with Colombian Legation, it will grant safe-conduct for departure from Guatemala of Lt. Col. Castillo Armas. (See June 11)
- June 30 - Press carries announcement that three Sisters on teaching staff of Guatemala City orphanage being transferred to provinces by Government.
- June 30 - Bank of Guatemala retires Q200,000 Treasury Notes which had been issued July 28, 1949, partially to finance construction of Olympic Stadium and related installations.
- July 1 - ~~New coffee tax enacted: provides sliding scale ranging from~~ ~~Q4 per quintal when coffee sells for Q30 to Q40 per quintal~~ ~~to Q8 plus 25% of value in excess of Q60 when coffee sells for~~ ~~Q55 to Q60 per quintal (Decree 827).~~
- July 1 - Department of Economic Policy created in Ministry of Economy; absorbs functions of Ministry's Technical Advisory Committee and operational activities of Commercial Policy Coordinating Committee.
- July 1 - National Budget for fiscal 1951-52 calls for total expenditures of Q59,644,156.32, an increase of some Q15,000,000 over 1950-51 budget.
- July 2 - Construction of Atlantic Highway begun.
- July 3 - PAR pro-Government party proposes founding of a "United Democratic Front" to the other left-wing Guatemalan "revolutionary" political parties, and to the Communist Party, PROG, youth and women's organizations, and the general labor federation CGTG.
- July 4 - Congressional Committee begins investigation of Drake Mauger Company, an American contracting concern, pursuant to resolution adopted by Congress on May 21 after Deputy Juan de Dios AGUILAR had accused it of not having done its work according to specifications and of having used unacceptable materials.

- July 7 - Royal Dutch Steamship Line suspends calls at Puerto Barrios because of port congestion.
- July 8 - Victor Manuel Gutiérrez states in press interview he is Communist.
- July 11 - Anti-Communist demonstrations occur following attempt by market women to bring food to orphans who had been locked in local orphan asylum reportedly because of unrest over impending transfer of Catholic Sisters from orphanage staff (see June 30). Demonstrators attack and sack Communist training school "Jacobo Sánchez".
- July 12 - Minister of Finance Charnaud MacDonald, ex-PAR leader, issues first manifesto of Socialist Party he is forming.
- July 12 - Further anti-Communist demonstration in protest over events at orphanage; Government removes Gabriel ALVARADO as orphanage director and appoints Dr. Ernesto COFINO; crowd of demonstrators congregate in square before National Panace; fired on by police; extensive casualties.
- July 13 - Government suspends certain constitutional guarantees such as freedom of expression and freedom of assembly for thirty days.
- July 13 - Heads of "revolutionary" parties PAR, RN, FPL and PIN publish declaration stating demonstration inspired by elements opposed to Government and exploiting religious sentiments of people.
- July 14 - Association of University Students (anti-Communist) protest to Government against the firing on civilians by police July 12 and demand removal of Minister of Interior Ordoñez Paniagua and Director of Guardia Civil Col. Anselmo GETELIA.
- July 19 - Alliance of Democratic Parties, consisting of PAR, RN, FPL and PIN, announced.
- July 22 - Sr. Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, President of the Guatemalan Congress, and 21 other Deputies telegraph President of Peru requesting a safe-conduct for Raul HAYA DE LA TORRE.
- July 25 - Ministry of Commerce announces regulations for imports of Guatemala's 26,250 metric ton quota under International Wheat Agreement during 1951-52 crop year; imports of flour during next three months authorized without obtaining import permits; orders for wheat or flour placed prior to the issuance of the regulations not to be recognized.
- July 27 - Independent Western Anti-Communist Party (PLACO), a new party formed in western Guatemala, is officially registered.

- Aug. 1 - Customs House at the Atlantic port of Livingston discontinued as economy measure.
- Aug. 2 - Meeting of "Partisans of Peace" Committee announces 56,000 signatures obtained in Guatemala to (Soviet-sponsored) petition for a Five Power Peace Pact.
- Aug. 11 - Constitutional guarantees suspended July 12 restored.
- Aug. 11 - Ministry of Economy modified July 25 regulations for distribution of the 1951-52 IWA quota; imposes Government control over all flour imports under quota.
- Aug. 17 - Colonel Anselmo Getella, head of Guardia Civil, replaced by Colonel Felip Antonio GIRON.
- Aug. 22 - United Fruit Company warns its employees (in connection with negotiation of labor contracts) that any increase in its labor costs would make its operations in Guatemala uneconomic and force it to withdraw from country.
- Aug. 23 - U. S. Bureau of Public Roads representatives in Guatemala inform Guatemalan highway officials BPR office in Guatemala would be closed about October 1.
- Aug. 27 - Representatives of Guatemalan Essential Oil Producers Association leave for Formosa to investigate decrease in prices in essential oils (required for menthol).
- Aug. 29 - National Renovation Party (RN) splits. "Sixth Avenue" wing headed by Secretary General Oscar JIMENEZ de Leon and the Executive Committee accuses "Lottery Wing" headed by the party Political Committee of being reactionary. "Lottery" wing in turn accuses "Sixth Avenue" wing of being Communistic. The scheduled party General Assembly develops into two separate meetings.
- Aug. 30 - Market women of Antigua, aroused by an increase in municipal tax on market vendors, force Antigua's mayor to resign, city council to reinstate a former conservative mayor, and council itself to resign; public demonstrations ensue; Government sends police reinforcements to Antigua; mayor who had been reinstated arrested.
- Aug. 31 - Ministry of Economy takes over sugar stocks and established control over distribution because of impending shortage.
- Sept. 1 - Second Labor Court orders American-owned IRCA to pay overtime wages to extra-train crews, retroactive to October 1949, in accordance with union's interpretation of labor contract; IRCA announces it will pay the \$134,000 involved, thus ending prolonged legal battles on this question.

- Sept. 3 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructs Guatemalan Legation in Habana to negotiate for freedom of Guatemalan members of Quetzal crew seized by Dominican Republic on suspicion of having a subversive purpose.
- Sept. 4 - Commission appointed to study reorganization of National Farms.
- Sept. 8-9 - Socialist Party formally founded in two-day convention. Minister of Finance Charnaud MacDonald becomes Secretary General.
- Sept. 9 - Anti-Communist meeting scheduled in Huehuetenango canceled by Ministry of Interior on grounds it would not be proper during season for celebrating Guatemala's Independence Day.
- Sept. 10-12 - Labor Court of Esquintla fails to conciliate dispute between United Fruit Company and agricultural unions which demand increased benefits in new contracts while United Fruit insists it cannot operate under increased labor costs; Court takes under advisement petitions of two parties for rulings on legality of strike by unions and work stoppage (paro) by company.
- Sept. 11 - Administration requests Congress to approve budget in which a Q.80 minimum daily wage is made possible for six national farms; later requests extension of this minimum to other farms; and announces studies are to be initiated to determine feasibility of further extension of this minimum wage.
- Sept. 12 - First Congress to Central American Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in San Salvador.
- Sept. 15 - Windstorm flattens United Fruit Company's principal Guatemalan banana farms at Tiquisate; United Fruit Company later announces it will not rehabilitate plantation until it has completed study of economics of its Guatemalan operations.
- Sept. 15 - Foreign Ministry announces, during Central American Independence Day celebration, that Guatemala will renew diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.
- Foreign Minister Galich states he will attend meeting of Central American foreign ministers in El Salvador in October.
- Sept. 19 - Puerto Barrios Labor Court rules strike by United Fruit Company dock workers union would be legal and work stoppage by Company illegal; ruling, following unsuccessful conciliation efforts, gives union alternatives of striking or demanding compulsory, binding arbitration of dispute; Company continues to insist it cannot operate with increased labor costs.
- Sept. 25 - Thirty-three Guatemalan Deputies from the Government parties PAR, RN and FPL reportedly call on President Arbenz and request dismissal of Charnaud MacDonald, head of new Socialist Party,

as Minister of Finance, and of Minister of the Interior Ramiro Ordoñez Paniagua and Presidential Secretary César G. Solís, both leaders of the RN "Lottery" Wing.

- Sept. 23 - Anti-Communists hold large demonstration in Huehuetenango, as part of series being held in cities and towns throughout the country.
- Sept. 25 - National Electric Power Commission established.
- Sept. 26 - United Fruit Company suspends 3,742 Tiquisate employees, claiming as justification that the September 15 windstorm constituted force majeure; subsequently refuses to comply with order of Inspector General of Labor to reinstate the suspended employees.
- Oct. 1 - "Partisans of Peace" Committee announces it has collected 65,000 signatures on petition for Five Power Peace Pact.
- Oct. 5 - New Socialist Party of Charnaud Mac Donald issues manifesto attacking anti-Communist movement as "reactionary" movement against Government.
- Oct. 5 - Regulations for protection of artistic property issued; provide for registration of artistic property with Ministry of Education.
- Oct. 8 - Conference of Central American Foreign Ministers convenes in San Salvador.
- Oct. 9 - Ex-President Arévalo, Guatemalan Ambassador-at-large, returns to Guatemala from long tour of Latin America.
- Oct. 9 - Ministry of Economy freezes wheat flour inventories to control flour distribution as country is faced with shortage.
- Oct. 10 - Civil Registry rejects petition of "Lottery" (moderate) Wing of divided RN party for recognition as legitimate party representatives, thus officially recognizing "Sixth Avenue" (leftist) Wing, headed by RN Secretary General Jiménez, as authentic party representatives.
- Oct. 11 - Decree 836 increases consular fees from 5% to 6% ad valorem, increases taxes on international air passenger fares to 12%, and increases airport services fees; it also establishes 6% tax on domestic air passenger fares and 10¢ per package custom handling fee.
- Oct. 14 - Confederación General de Trabajadores de Guatemala (CGTG) organized as Guatemala's sole general labor federation with Communist Victor Manuel Gutiérrez as Secretary General. Federation embraces all significant Guatemalan labor organizations, thus fulfilling program announced at WFTU-sponsored Transport Workers Conference here in May. President Arbenz sends congratulations to constituent convention.

- Oct. 14 - Conference of Central American Foreign Ministers in El Salvador signs treaty providing for formation of Organization of Central American States.
- Oct. 15 - RN expells leaders of its "Lottery" (moderate) Wing including Ramiro Ordoñez Paniagua, Minister of Interior, and César G. Solís, Presidential Secretary.
- Oct. 19 - In a speech commemorating October 1944 Revolution President Arbenz calls for unity in face of anti-Communist movement, domestic opposition elements and foreign interests. He appeals for international peace and quotes President Truman as having said peaceful co-existence of nations possible.
- Oct. 22 - Ministry of Economy issues more new regulations on use of Guatemala's 1951-52 IWA quota; cancels licenses issued prior to October 22; rules orders registered with International Wheat Council prior to August 10 will be recognized; but requires new licenses dated October 22 or later for balance.
- Oct. 23 - Guatemala sends note to British Government protesting British plan to incorporate Belize (British Honduras) in Caribbean Federation of British possessions; note cites similar protest sent by British Honduras' United People's Party to El Salvador Conference of Central American Foreign Ministers and resolution of Conference expressing sympathy with this protest.
- Oct. 29 - Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, President of Congress, and Cardoza y Aragon, Chairman of Guatemalan "Partisans of Peace" Committee, leave Guatemala for World Peace Council meeting in Vienna.
- Oct. 29 - Victor Manuel Gutiérrez, Communist Secretary General of new CGTG labor federation and Congressman, leaves Guatemala to attend WFTU meeting in Berlin.
- Oct. 30 - Mr. Walter TURNBULL, Vice-president of United Fruit Company, discusses Company's difficulties in Guatemala with President Arbenz; hands him letter dated October 22 setting forth Company's desire for assurances of stable labor costs for three years and protection against unfavorable changes in labor laws or exchange control practices as condition to rehabilitating plantations.
- Nov. 2 - Thirty per cent of Guatemalan cotton crop damaged by boll weevils.
- Nov. 3 - Nicaraguan Government notified Guatemalan Government of its acceptance of Guatemala's Belize reservation in Guatemalan ratification of the Rio Treaty.
- Nov. 5 - Mr. Turnbull, Vice-president of the United Fruit Company, presents Company letter dated November 6 to Dr. Noriega Morales, Minister of Economy and Labor, proposing as conditions for agreement between Company and its unions that (1) existing wage rates continue for three years, (2) Company reserve right to cancel contract if

costs increased as result of Guatemalan legislation or higher rail freight rates. Letter also states new contract between it and Government, similar to Company's contracts with other Central American Governments, would be advantageous for Guatemala.

- Nov. 10 - At petition of Puerto Barrios dock workers union, Labor Court of Puerto Barrios begins compulsory arbitration of dispute between United Fruit Company and union.
- Nov. 10 - Dr. Noriega Morales, Minister of Economy and Labor, writes letter to United Fruit Company stating Government: (1) cannot give guarantees regarding labor's willingness to accept new contract, (2) cannot limit right of Congress enact legislation, (3) would be interested in revised contract with Company, and (4) would be willing to mediate labor contract dispute between Company and its unions. Letter further outlines "minimum terms" for new contract including modification of Puerto Barrios wharf operations, payment of taxes on Company's profits, compensation to state for exhausted soil, and use of Company's influence to reduce IRCA railway freight rates.
- Nov. 12 - United Fruit Company replies that views are so far apart as not to provide a basis for discussions.
- Nov. 13 - Dr. Noriega Morales, Minister of Economy and Labor, writes United Fruit Company asking clarification of Company's letter of November 12.
- Nov. 13 - Humberto GONZALEZ Juárez registers as candidate of the pro-Government parties PAR, RN, FPL, PIN and PRUN for mayor of Guatemala City.
- Nov. 13 - Decree 845 repeals prohibition against use of molasses for alcohol distillation and establishes 30¢ per gallon tax on molasses so used.
- Nov. 15 - Guatemalan Congress unanimously ratified Charter of the Organization of Central American States.
- Nov. 22 - United Fruit Company delivers letter to Minister of Economy and Labor clarifying its letter of November 12. Company outlines difficulties of operating in Guatemala; states it did not ask Government to bind itself not to enact laws or to oblige workers to accept Company's terms but simply to agree to the Company cancelling its contract if such changes occurred; says it could not dictate IRCA railway's policies on use of the Puerto Barrios wharf or on freight rates; gives assurance Company willing to agree to pay taxes to Government similar to those which it pays other Central American Governments under its new contracts; but maintains payment for soil exhaustion unwarranted.
- Nov. 25-26 - Anti-Communist organizations from all parts of Guatemala hold convention in Guatemala City to coordinate future action; resolve to commemorate July 12 (date of 1951's anti-Communist

disorders) as Anti-Communism Day and to continue pressing the Government to enforce Article 32 of Constitution against Communism. Speakers emphasize that their movement is not anti-Arbenz and regret that the President, despite having been invited, neither attended in person nor sent a representative.

- Nov. 27 - Three Guatemalan crew members of M.V. Quetzal sentenced by Dominican court to 30 years imprisonment at hard labor.
- Nov. 30 - Municipal elections held in Guatemala City and elsewhere throughout the country; opposition candidate (Lizarralde) elected in Guatemala City; Government candidates win in over two-thirds of provincial towns.
- Dec. 1-2
- Dec. 1 - Decree 853 modifies land tenure law and fixes new rent as 5% of harvest; provides for practically indefinite tenure by renters upon payment of rent and tenants' statement to the municipal authorities of intention to continue on the land; and makes decision of Departmental Governors final with no right of appeal to courts.
- Dec. 1 - SAMF Railway Workers' Union announces end of daily one-hour strikes undertaken against U. S.-owned IRCA railway in effort to obtain (1) removal of Mr. Harold W. Haase (U. S. citizen) as Vice-president of railroad; (2) reinstatement of 21 railroad employees dismissed or suspended by Haase for disciplinary reasons; (3) end of Company's alleged policy of discrimination against SAMF in favor of competing rail workers' union STF, variously described as independent or company-controlled; and (4) payment for time employees were on strike. Attempts of Cabinet Ministers to "conciliate" dispute fail. President Arbenz lets it be known he will not accede to union's request for deportation of Mr. Haase and IRCA takes position that it has nothing to conciliate and union may take its complaints to court if it feels the Company has violated labor code in any way, thus facing union with alternatives of a full-scale illegal strike or not pursuing the matter further at this time.
- Dec. 3 - Decree 858 establishes Guatemalan claims against Germany for war damages at \$86,983,772.32.
- Dec. 3 - Pan American Airways inaugurate new Los Angeles-Panama service stopping in Guatemala.
- Dec. 5 - National Farms budget published for fiscal 1951-52; provides \$12,930,500 as compared with the initial 1950-51 budget of \$11,444,760.80 (Decree 852).
- Dec. 5 - Foreign Minister Galich in interview published in local paper expresses opposition to demands of Guatemalan anti-Communists for dissolution of the Communist party; reiterates Guatemala's opposition to admission of Spain into UN; says he favors abolishing big-power veto in Security Council; expresses hope Organization of Central American States will evolve into a Central American Republic.

- Dec. 6 - Dr. Noreiga Morales, Minister of Economy and Labor, in reply to United Fruit Company's letter of November 22, takes position Company's profits in Guatemala have been such that it can afford risks of its Guatemalan operations and payment of higher wages; states Government would consider negotiating new contract with Company shaped to suit Guatemalan conditions but not follow contracts of Company with other Central American governments; and gives notice Government plans to appoint ad hoc committee to suggest new contracts to replace existing ones.
- Dec. 6 - Commission appointed to study recommendations of International Bank Mission submits report approving majority in their original form, or with minor changes; recommends adoption of optimum investment program outlined by Bank Mission calling for total expenditure of Q62.2 millions for six-year period, fiscal 1951-57.
- Dec. 7 - Electoral board of the Department of Guatemala announces Lizarralde has won November 30-December 2 election for mayor of Guatemala City, with 24,000 votes; Humberto Gonzalez Juárez, Government candidate, obtained 19,000 votes.
- Dec. 12 - Decree 844 ratifies Inter-American Convention on rights of authors.
- Dec. 13 - President Arbenz makes first changes in his original Cabinet; Sr. Ricardo CHAVES Nachmann replaces Sr. Ordoñez Paniagua as Minister of Interior; Sr. Mardoqueo GARCIA Asturias replaces Sr. Morgan Garcia as Minister of Education.
- Dec. 14 - Foreign Minister Galich signs trade treaty with El Salvador in San Salvador; deposits Guatemala's ratification of Charter of the Organization of Central American States; and decorates El Salvador's President and Foreign Minister with the Order of the Quetzal.
- Dec. 19 - United Fruit Company announces reductions in passenger ship service to Guatemala: larger New York-Puerto Barrios passenger vessels canceled; larger New Orleans-Puerto Barrios passenger ships changed from weekly to bi-weekly schedule; small passenger-cargo vessels from New Orleans and New York will continue to serve Guatemala.
- Dec. 21 - Enrique MUÑOZ Meany, Guatemalan Minister to France, dies in Paris.
- Dec. 23 - President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic pardons and releases imprisoned Guatemalan and Cuban crew members of the vessel Quetzal.
- Dec. 24 - President Arbenz orders STF rail workers' union dissolved, thus granting one of principal SAMF demands; STF leaders indicate intent to contest Presidential order in courts.

Dec. 26 - Foreign Minister Galich reported as saying handling Quetzal affair shows ineffectiveness of inter-American organizations; gives credit to Uruguayan good offices for release of three Guatemalan crewmen who return to Guatemala today.

Dec. 26 - Decree 854 promulgated; requires investment in Guatemala of insurance companies' reserves by June 30, 1952.

Dec. 31 - Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, President of Congress, returns to Guatemala from Vienna World Peace Council.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1952 EVENTS

- Jan 1 Government ratifies agreement with United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture for technical assistance in Guatemala, effective January 1.
- Jan 2 Labor Court of Appeals rules United Fruit Company must resume operations at Tiquisate and pay 3742 employees for time lost since their suspension when storm flattened the plantations the previous September.
- Jan 4 Ricardo CHAVES Nachmann, new Minister of Interior, suggests to Comité de Estudiantes Universitarios Anticomunistas (CEUA), students' anti-Communist organization, that it should give up demonstrations; to representatives of Communist Party that they should discontinue agitation.
- Jan 4 Partido Revolucionario de Unidad Nacional (PRUN) rejoins Frente Popular Libertador (FPL) from which it had split off in 1950 Presidential election.
- Jan 5 United Fruit Co. announces reductions in passenger ship service because of decrease in banana shipments.
- Jan 7 Lt. Col. Carlos ALDANA Sandoval, ex-Ambassador to the United States, appointed Minister of Communications, replacing Major Carlos PAZ Tejada, who is put in charge of the construction of Atlantic Highway.
- Jan 8 Foreign Ministry addresses note to Embassy accepting required provisions of U.S. Mutual Security Act, principally not to export shortage items to the Soviet bloc.
- Jan 9 Víctor Manuel GUTIERREZ, Secretary General of National labor federation Confederación General de Trabajadores de Guatemala (CGTG) and of Communist Partido Revolucionario Obrero de Guatemala (PROG), returns to Guatemala from Moscow after attending WFTU Congress in Berlin in November.
- Jan 11 Gutiérrez in speech states PROG will unite with the Communist Party of Guatemala; PROG dissolved Jan. 25.
- Jan 14-16 CGTG, National labor federation, holds first general assembly; emphasizes organizing farm workers.

- Jan 16 State funeral of Enrique MUNOZ Meany, Minister to France and leading "revolutionary" intellectual, attended by President and features leftist and anti-"imperialist" speeches by Foreign Minister GALICH, Gutiérrez and Eliseo MARTINEZ Zelada, Private Secretary to ex-President Arévalo.
- Jan 19 Bomb explodes near Communist Party headquarters; responsibility is not fixed.
- Jan 20 Labor Court at Puerto Barrios orders United Fruit Co. in arbitral award to pay dock workers 10% - 40% wage increases, other benefits.
- Jan 21 Charter of Organization of Central American States (ODECA) enters into force.
- Jan 23 Foreign Minister Manuel Galich presides at first session of Special Council which is to arrange first meeting of Organization of Central American States (ODECA); September mentioned as possible date of meeting.
- Jan 26 Renovación Nacional Auténtico (RNA-Carlos Leonidas ACEVEDO) rejoins Renovación Nacional (RN-Oscar JIMENEZ de León) from which it had split in 1949.
- Jan 27 Bomb explodes near home of Gutiérrez; responsibility again not fixed.
- Jan 29-30 Government telegraph and domestic postal system paralyzed by strike.
- Jan 30 RN issues manifesto proposing formation of "Peoples Democratic Front" of administration parties, presumably including Communists.
- Jan 31 Virginia BRAVO Letelier, Chilean Communist active in Ministry of Education, departs for Europe.
- Feb 1 Dr. Jorge Luis ARRIOLA appointed Minister of Public Health, replacing Dr. Carlos TEJEDA Fonseca.
- Feb 4 Partido Acción Revolucionaria (PAR) and Socialist Party enter into alliance on reform program; ask all progressive forces to join in a "Democratic Front."

- Feb 4 Foreign Minister Galich protests to OAS against its lack of vigor in handling case of SS QUETZAL, Caribbean Legion ship captured on high seas by Dominican Republic in 1951.
- Feb 4- CGTG holds meeting of United Fruit and IRCA workers,
5 pledges to carry forward labor disputes against those companies.
- Feb 7 Radio program sponsored by anti-Communist students' organization (CEUA) banned by oral order of authorities.
- Feb 8 Ministry of Finance and Public Credit ruling requires commercial invoices for all air shipments to Guatemala after March 8.
- Feb 9 Labor Court of Escuintla attaches Guatemalan property of UFCO to satisfy claims of 3595 of the workers affected by the January 2 ruling.
- Feb 12 Congressional decree increases national budget for 1951-52 by \$823,000; establishes new tax on carbonated beverages of 1% per bottle, and increases stamp and stamped paper tax from \$4 to \$5 per \$1,000.
- Feb 13 Ex-President Juan José Arévalo quoted in Mexican press as stating Arbenz administration in "grave danger" because United Fruit Company and "Yankee imperialist agents" planned to wrest power from it.
- Feb 15 CGTG condemns Arcadio CHEVEZ, labor lawyer representing United Fruit Company workers, for negotiating with company instead of seeking arrest of company manager. Small FRCT and FLAG federations back Chévez, withdraw from CGTG.
- Feb 15- José Manuel FORTUNY, Secretary General of the Communist
16 Party, outlines plan for agrarian reform based on expropriation of unused lands at Fifth Plenary Session of Party's Central Committee.
- Feb 18 Gutiérrez in radio interview says he is informed 300 men under Col. Carlos CASTILLO Armas, political exile, are preparing to invade Guatemala from Honduras. Ministry of Interior promptly denies this.

- Feb 19 British Minister (Wilfred H. GALLIENNE) sends Foreign Ministry sharp reply to latter's October 23, 1951 note on British Honduras (Belize); stresses British offer to have sovereignty dispute adjudicated by International Court on grounds of law is still open.
- Feb 20 PAR publishes invitation to those former members of Gutiérrez's PROG who do not wish to join Communist Party to join it.
- Feb 21-28 Pro-Administration newspapers attack speeches by U.S. Congressmen MARTIN and McCORMACK who had suggested something be done about Communism in Guatemala; charge anti-Guatemalan campaign is being directed by United Fruit Company and label Congressmen's suggestion "a hint of intervention."
- Feb 23 Jaime DIAZ Rozzotto, member of National Electoral Council and first Secretary General of Guatemalan "Partisans of Peace," elected Secretary General of RN at party congress.
- Feb 27 Press reports speech of ex-President Arévalo in Mexico City accusing U.S. of trying to "Balkanize" Latin America.
- Feb 27 Anti-Communist CCN forwards to Congress second volume of signatures to petition for dissolution of Communist Party, bringing total signatures to 79,953.
- Feb 27 Unproductive meeting is held between Guatemalan civil and military aviation officials and CAA representative from Miami and representatives of USAF in Guatemala City to discuss air traffic control for Guatemala.
- Feb 28 Government decree grants official recognition to CGTG.
- Feb 28 Roberto ALVARADO Fuentes, outgoing President of Congress, and 52 others publish call for a "National Peace Assembly" to be held at unspecified time and place.
- Feb 29 First land line long distance telephone service between Guatemala City and Mexico inaugurated.
- Mar 1 Ministry of Communications announces a 5-year highway building program to cost \$54,510,000.
- Mar 1 President Arbenz, in annual address to Congress, says Administration's purpose is to turn country into "modern capitalistic republic;" promises draft agrarian reform law and development communications; and labels anti-Communist activity as "unmistakably Fascist."

- Mar 1 Congress elects Julio ESTRADA de la Hoz, young leftist intellectual and PAR member, as its President; Roberto GIRON Lemus, director of the Communist-line Diario de la Mañana and RN member, is First Vice President; Heriberto ROBLES Alvarado, FPL member and the only one to have reached the age of 35 required to succeed to Presidency, is elected Second Vice President.
- Mar 1 Police arrest Federico PAIZ Herrera, Secretary of Legal Affairs of students' anti-Communist organization CEUA; hold him incommunicado and deny his arrest.
- Mar 5 About 300 persons, mostly students, demonstrate in front of Presidential Palace demanding release of Paiz Herrera.
- Mar 7 Paiz Herrera states in court he was tortured by police and is borne out by court physician's examination; government states it will prosecute him for conspiracy.
- Mar 7 Japanese Trade Delegation arrives in Guatemala.
- Mar 8 Three-year labor contract signed between United Fruit Company and union at Tiquisate. Arcadio Chévez represents workers and contract not approved by CGTG.
- Mar 12 President Arbenz in speech at new Papal Nunciature states government seeks harmonious relations with church; pictures of President and Nuncio talking together subsequently plastered on walls, published in official press..
- Mar 13 Press announces appointment of Manuel PINTO Usaga, Communist-line labor leader, Guatemalan Consul General in Mexico City.
- Mar 13 "Alliance of Revolutionary Parties" signed by PAR, RN, and PS; Communist Party and moderate Partido Integridad Nacional (PIN) are not included.
- Mar 14 Congress elects its standing and special committees; Gutiérrez (Communist) obtains Chairmanship of Special Committee on Agrarian Reform; José Alberto CARDOZA (Communist) Chairmanship of Special Committee on Labor Code Reform.
- Mar 15- CGTG and PAR, RN, PS and Communist parties call for
22 mobilization of their members to defend government against anti-Communist demonstration scheduled for March 23; call it "Fascist march on capital."

- Mar 17 Labor contract between United Fruit Company's Guatemalan subsidiary at Tiquisate and union signed on March 8 becomes effective.
- Mar 19 Foreign Minister Galich sends note to British Legation protesting inclusion of Belize (British Honduras) in proposed London Conference on the British West Indies.
- Mar 20 Ministry of Economy and Labor prohibits establishments in Guatemala of foreign firms or firms with predominantly foreign capital for the manufacture of effervescent analgesics (e.g. Alka Seltzer).
- Mar 23 About 20,000 citizens march in Guatemala City anti-Communist demonstration; hand in petition asking that Communism be suppressed in accord with Constitution.
- Mar 24 Jaime DIAZ Rozzotto, Secretary General of RN and leader of RN's pro-Communist wing, named Secretary General of Presidency in place of César G. SOLIS, RN moderate; Virgilio ZAPATA, another RN left-winger, takes Díaz Rozzotto's place on National Electoral Council.
- Mar 24 J. Roberto FANJUL, moderate businessman, appointed Minister of Economy and Labor, replacing Dr. Manuel NORIEGA Morales who returns to position as President of Bank of Guatemala.
- Mar 24 Ministry of Economy publishes regulations under law governing investment of reserves of insurance companies in Guatemala.
- Mar 28 Theater Censorship Committee of Ministry of Education bans "The Red Menace," U.S. anti-Communist film.
- Mar 31 Guatemala recognizes new Cuban Government headed by General BATISTA.
- Mar 31 Ministry of Economy authorizes the importation within 60 days of 200,000 quintals of sugar free of import duties and other charges. Maximum prices were set at \$7.50 wholesale and \$8.00 retail.
- Mar 31 Ministry of Economy establishes minimum prices per 100 pounds of ginned cotton at \$45 for Delta Pine or Cok Wilt and \$36 for cotton from native seed.
- Apr 1 Foreign Minister Galich addresses note to Foreign Ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica suggesting a solid Central American bloc in the United Nations and the OAS.

- Apr 1 Fifteen cadets, five members of the Guardia Civil and five enlisted men depart Guatemala to attend tactics, weapons and military police courses at USARCARIB schools in Panama.
- Apr 2 Minister of Interior Chaves Nachmann confers with anti-Communist leaders to "clarify" their March 23 petition, implies he is officially unaware of existence of Communist Party, which is not registered.
- Apr 7 President Arbenz signs decree ratifying trade treaty signed with El Salvador in December 1951; becomes effective on April 17 when published in official gazette.
- Apr 17 Guatemala recognizes new government of Bolivia headed by Victor PAZ Estenssoro.
- Apr 19 Empresa Eléctrica and union of its workers sign two-year contract providing for 15% wage raise, other benefits.
- Apr 22 Guatemalan Congress approves extensive amendments to Labor Code increasing obligations of employers and permitting the closed shop. Goes to President for signature.
- Apr 24 President Arbenz holds political meeting with leaders of PAR, PS, RN and Communist Party; first time that Communist participation reported by the press.
- Apr 26 Ministry of Economy abolishes controls over distribution of galvanized steel sheets, tinplate, and white cement, and cancels requirement that importers present import documents for the purpose of establishing legal resale prices.
- Apr 28 Decree 882 exempts travelers arriving in Guatemala by any means of transportation from payment of the first \$40 customs duties.
- Apr 30 Press reports discovery of shortage in AVIATECA accounts amounting to about \$100,000. Col. Yurrita, President, removed from office.
- Apr 30 Communist Party announces it feels some amendments to Labor Code passed by Congress on April 22 would disrupt Guatemala's economy.
- May 1 7000 march in Labor Day parade with "Peace" campaign and "Agrarian Reform" as principal theme of placards.
- May 2 President Arbenz vetoes Labor Code Reforms passed by Congress on April 22.

- May 2 Students anti-Communist organization CEUA calls for anti-Communist "march on the capital" on June 1; CCN agrees only to a demonstration.
- May 6 CGTG takes position President should have approved some of Labor Code amendments.
- May 8 Ministry of Economy announces that importation of hard and semi-hard wheat flour outside of IWA quota to be free of controls other than requirement to purchase domestic flour equal to 50% of the quantity imported.
- May 10 Congress receives draft of Agrarian Reform Bill from President Arbenz (dated May 9); it calls for expropriation of all unused land of farms over 440 acres, of farms over 220 acres which are less than two-thirds cultivated, and distribution of national farms (maximum of 440 is later upped to 660 in committee). Payment to private owners to be made in Agrarian Reform Bonds.
- May 12 Ministry of Economy prohibits import of printed, lithographed and silk-screen process materials, except newspapers, magazines, books and 100 copies of advertising for foreign products.
- May 15 Colonel Rogelio CRUZ Wer appointed Director of Guardia Civil (national police) in succession to Colonel Felipe Antonio GIRON.
- May 15 President Arbenz meets with delegation of General Association of Agriculturalists (AGA), landowners' association, on Agrarian Reform Law; has Colonel Díaz, Chief of Armed Forces, tell them Army will not tolerate demonstrations that might lead to civil war.
- May 15 Diario de la Mañana, Communist-line semi-official newspaper, ceases publication for lack of funds.
- May 17- Tabacalera Nacional S.A., subsidiary of British American
June 2 Tobacco Co., closed by strike; company forced to yield when Labor Court held strike justified.
- May 19 AGA submits a substitute, more moderate Agrarian Reform Bill in meeting President Arbenz.
- May 19 Communist Party issues statement supporting Agrarian Reform Bill.
- May 20 AVIATECA passenger and freight rates increased as of this date by the Ministry of Economy ruling issued on May 22.

- May 23 President Arbenz holds third meeting with AGA; rejects their alternate Agrarian Reform Bill.
- May 23- National Congress for Peace is held in Guatemala City
25 movie house with the participation of government officials.
- May 24 CTG, one of labor federations that went into the making of CGTG, is dissolved.
- May 27 President and AGA's fourth meeting on Agrarian Reform breaks up in disagreement.
- May 27- CNCG holds "National Peasants' Congress" in support of
Jun 1 Agrarian Reform Law.
- May 29 CEUA students' anti-Communist organization calls off "march on capital" scheduled for June 1.
- June 11 Ex-President Arévalo leaves Guatemala for Europe.
- June 3 Comité Femenina Anticomunista, organization composed largely of market women, publishes protest against government interference with its anti-Communist radio program.
- June 6 Unknown persons attempt to dynamite electric power facilities near Guatemala City and Quezaltenango; simultaneously disturbances and rioting break out in eastern Department of Chiquimula in connection with Agrarian Reform Bill.
- June 6 Bar Association issues finding that existence of a Communist party would be illegal within meaning of Article 32 of Constitution which prohibits political organizations of a "foreign or international character."
- June 7 Wind storms at United Fruit Co. Tiquisate plantations blow down 650,000 stems of bananas.
- June 10 PAR and Socialist Party fuse into Partido de la Revolución Guatemalteca (PRG); invite FPL, RN, and PIN, but not Communists to join it in order to make the PRG the single, united, "revolutionary" party.
- June 11- FPL, RN, and PIN dissolve themselves; fuse into PRG.
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- June 12 Congress meets in extraordinary session to consider Agrarian Reform Bill; draft bill is reported out with few changes by Special Committee on Agrarian Reform, headed by Gutiérrez.

- June 12 Decree No. 891 establishes duty of 50 cents per gross kilo on fiber, yarn, textiles and bags of jute, henequen and similar coarse materials; also establishes tax of 50 cents per bag on products exported in bags of foreign manufacture, beginning June 13, 1953.
- June 13 President Arbenz issues decree cancelling arms permits, instructing authorities to take up outstanding licenses, and fixing penalties for violations; police set up road-blocks on approaches to capital to enforce this.
- June 14 CGTG reported in press as organizing "Defense Committees" to fight for Government against "reactionaries."
- June 17 Agrarian Reform Law passed by Congress with few changes in early hours of morning; signed by President Arbenz and published in official gazette.
- June 18-19 Hundreds of students and other persons demonstrate in Guatemala City against alleged torture of several university students arrested for alleged participation in June 6 dynamitings of electric power facilities.
- June 20 President Arbenz broadcasts to nation on Agrarian Reform Law; denies it is of Communist inspiration; says government has discovered "vast net" of conspirators and saboteurs in connection with June 6 dynamitings.
- June 22-23 CGTG and other Communist-line organizations hold "Week of Solidarity with the Korean People."
- June 23 Comité Anticomunista Femenina (CFA) withdraws its radio program from the air, alleging pressure from authorities.
- June 23 Nineteen Deputies, headed by Julio Estrada de la Hoz, President of Congress, address message of sympathy for Korean people to President of North Korea on occasion of second anniversary of outbreak of hostilities in Korea; accuse U.S. of "bacteriological warfare."
- June 23 Colonel Enrique PARINELLO, Chief of Staff, tells press an attempt has been made to bribe non-commissioned officers at a Guatemala City base to rise against the government.
- June 23 Representatives of foreign life insurance companies notified of the Government's plan to issue 4,000,000 quetzals of convertible development bonds to meet the objections of the companies to inconvertible quetzal investments.

- June 26 President's Publicity and Propaganda Office denies urban property will soon be nationalized.
- July 1 President Arbenz appoints Captain Alfonso MARTINEZ Estévez, formerly his Private Secretary, as Chief of the National Agrarian Department and President of the National Agrarian Council.
- July 1 The United Fruit Co. increases prices paid to contract growers of bananas.
- July 3 Fortuny, Secretary General of Communist Party, opens attack on PRG in Octubre; accuses it of trying to isolate Communists and of "rightist deviation."
- July 3 Ministry of Economy issues a resolution requiring importers of animal and synthetic tallow to purchase national tallow equal to 10% of quantity imported and establishes a price of 14 cents per pound for domestic tallow.
- July 4 President and Mrs. Arbenz attend U.S. Independence Day reception at Embassy; they had not been present the previous year.
- July 4 SAMF railroad workers' union elects four anti-Communists to vacancies on nine-member Executive Committee.
- July 5 Partido Demócrata Nacionalista (PDN), leftist anti-Communist party, founded by group of disillusioned "revolutionary" persons.
- July 9 1952-53 budget totalling \$63,395,475 published.
- July 10 Ministry of Economy prohibits importation of soluble coffee mixed with carbohydrates.
- July 12 Anti-Communist demonstrators attack car of Major Francisco MORAZAN, President's acting Private Secretary, and injure him.
- July 15 Ministry of Economy promulgates regulation for issuance of \$10,000,000 of Agrarian Reform Bonds as provided by Article 43 of Agrarian Reform Law.
- July 18 Press announces that the Governments of Guatemala and Italy have agreed to a \$1,500,000 trade development program by an exchange of notes on July 12.

- July 18- PAR withdraws from PRG; elects Alvaro Hugo Salguero,
21 Secretary of Publicity of the Presidency, as Secretary General; expels Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, Alfonso Solórzano and other leaders associated with party's June 10 fusion into the PRG.
- July 19 Wrigley Import Co. announces it will not contract for purchase of chicle from 1952-53 harvest.
- July 21 Pan American Airways operations in Guatemala suspended due to strike of ground employees for 30% wage increase and other benefits; aircraft overfly Guatemala and land in El Salvador.
- July 21 Ministry of Finance establishes a period of two months in which to complete transfer of titles to State of all property of enemy aliens expropriated since 1944 as war indemnification.
- July 24 Leonardo Castillo Flores, Secretary General of CNCG, and other members of the CNCG Executive Committee, publish manifesto saying the CNCG is "independent of all political groups," thus repudiating its standing though unofficial ties with the PRG.
- July 24- Wildcat linotypers' strikes hobble principal Guatemalan
Oct 2 newspapers.
- July 25 RN withdraws from the PRG; re-established under leadership of Jaime Díaz Rozzotto, Secretary General of the Presidency.
- July 31 Fortuny, writing in Octubre, denied Communists stimulated withdrawal of the PAR and the RN from the PRG.
- Aug 2 Press reports San Salvador has proposed to discuss control of Communism at ODECA meeting scheduled for September 12 in Guatemala.
- Aug 2 New Senior Officers of Supreme National Defense Council sworn in; include Lt. Col. Pedro MEYER, President; Major Victor GORDILLO, Vice President; Major Manuel SOSA, Second Secretary; and Major Juventino GOMEZ, First Secretary.
- Aug 6 Fortuny, in interview in Prensa Libre, labels Salvadoran proposal to discuss control of Communism at the ODECA meeting as "provocative act of Fascist coloration;" expresses confidence Arbenz Administration will not lend itself to such a maneuver.

- Aug 7 Distribution of land under the Agrarian Reform Law begins with breaking up of National Farm "Bárcena" near Lake Amatitlán into small plots.
- Aug 13 Foreign Minister Galich announces September 12 ODECA meeting postponed to indefinite date due to "conflict" with Central American Seminar on Agricultural Credit scheduled to open in Guatemala City on September 15.
- Aug 14 Panamanian Government suggests Guatemala withdraw its Ambassador, Oscar BENITEZ Bone, before he is declared persona non grata.
- Aug 14 Leonardo Castillo Flores and other leaders of the CNCG resign from PRG. Castillo Flores says he will not take part in party politics.
- Aug 18 National Agrarian Department names committee of four to distribute 30 of the 106 national farms; it includes Castillo Flores, José Luis RAMOS of the Communist Central Committee; Mariano AREVALO, brother of the ex-President; and an official of the Ministry of Economy.
- Aug 22 New Guatemalan Ambassador, Colonel Gabino SANTIZO, leaves for Nicaragua to reopen diplomatic relations with that country.
- Aug 23 The Conference of Central American Ministers of Economy, sponsored by UN's Economic Committee for Latin America, opens in Tegucigalpa.
- Aug 27 PRG attacks Salvadoran proposal as "attempt to transform ODECA into instrument to suppress liberty of thought and expression."
- Aug 29 Ernesto MARROQUIN Wyss, PAR spokesman, announces alliance of Administration parties for Congressional elections; it will reportedly seek to elect the Communist leaders Fortuny in Department of Guatemala and Pellecer in Department of Escuintla.
- Aug 30 Congress gives permission for José Alberto Cardoza, Communist Deputy and CGTG Vice Secretary General to absent himself to attend Peking "Peace" Conference.
- Sept 1 Guatemalan ratification of 1949 Geneva Conventions on treatment of prisoners of war, protection of civilians, care of casualties in ground and naval warfare, becomes effective.

- Sept 4- 8 Dr. Eduardo ZULETA Angel, Special Colombian Ambassador, visits Guatemala to survey situation, ostensibly with respect to coffee production and marketing.
- Sept 5 Aurelio MONTENEGRO, first Nicaraguan Ambassador after resumption of Guatemalan-Nicaraguan relations, presents credentials to President Arbenz.
- Sept 5 Rafael TISCHLER, Communist Secretary General of teachers' union STEG, appointed National Agrarian Department's representative before Directorate General of Fundamental Education.
- Sept 5 The Ministries of Agriculture and Economy issue decision authorizing INFOP to grant permits for harvesting of 10,000 quintals of first-class chiole for the 1952-53 season.
- Sept 6 Guatemalan delegation leaves for Peking "Peace" Conference; includes José Alberto Cardoza, Carlos Alvarado Jerez, Director of National Radio, Juan Antonio Cruz Franco, President of National Peace Committee.
- Sept 6 Press announces PAR Indoctrination School to be opened with program including showing of Communist film "Bacteriological Warfare in Korea."
- Sept 9 Guatemalan Government signs a five-year operating contract with Pan American Airways.
- Sept 11 Major Martínez presides at distribution of 44,000 acres of communal lands in Department of Huehuetenango under Agrarian Reform Law; accompanying delegation includes Ramos of Communist Political Committee and well-known Communist sympathizers.
- Sept 12 The Ministry of Economy promulgates regulation, effective September 13, restricting imports of certain cotton textile products.
- Sept 15 Guatemalan 131st Independence Day celebrated without public participation of Communist trade unions as in 1951; special military delegations from Cuba, Honduras and Costa Rica attend; El Salvador and Nicaragua do not attend review of military forces.
- Sept 16 Central American Agricultural Credit Seminar inaugurated by President Arbenz.
- Sept 17 Special Cuban mission, headed by Minister of Education Ernesto de la FE, confers Cuba's highest decoration on President Arbenz.

- Sept 20 President Arbenz personally invites U.S. Ambassador (Schoenfeld) to opening of newly paved stretch of Pan American Highway; Colonel Aldana Sandoval, Minister of Communications, gives public recognition to U.S. aid, first time this is done in some years.
- Sept 20 President OSORIO of El Salvador meets President Arbenz at frontier after road opening ceremony; scope of their private conversation not made public.
- Sept 22 Police arrest Mario Sandoval Alarcón and Ramiro Padilla, leaders of students' anti-Communist organization CEUA; court sentences them to 30 days in jail for carrying firearms.
- Sept 23 CENCG Executive Committee expels Amor VELASCO de Leon, Secretary of Organization who favored continued political ties with the PRG.
- Sept 24 Ambassador Toriello presents credentials to President Truman; afterwards talks to press on U.S.-Guatemalan collaboration on Pan American Highway.
- Sept 29 Col. Luis a GIRON, Chief of the Guatemalan Air Force, visits USAF and USA firepower demonstrations at Elgin AFB and Fort Benning.
- Oct 2 Pan American World Airways, strike-bound since mid-July, resumes operations to Guatemala after concluding new labor contract raising wages about 23% on September 30.
- Oct 3 Communist Party names Fortuny and Pellecer as its candidates for Congress in forthcoming elections.
- Oct 6-13 Communist-led CGTG organized "Week of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People" in protest of anti-Communist moves taken by government in El Salvador; mass meeting scheduled for October 12 does not come off after Major Martínez reportedly flew to President Osorio with message from President Arbenz.
- Oct 7 President Arbenz appoints "Interventor" to take over cooperative of railroad workers' union SAMF, stronghold of the SAMF's opportunistic anti-Communist leader Arturo MORALES Cubas.
- Oct 9 CCN, CEUA, and PUA, the principal anti-Communist groups, publish appeal for unity in forthcoming Congressional elections.

- Oct 9 Ministry of Finance sends bills to Congress to consolidate the internal public debt and to abolish the Government pension system.
- Oct 9-12 Mario SILVA Jonama, Communist Party leader, returns to Guatemala after four months in Peking and Moscow.
- Oct 11 Foreign Office announces Ambassador Toriello is to head Guatemalan delegation to UN General Assembly.
- Oct 11 Press announces establishment of "Nicaraguan Partisans of Democracy," Communist-tinted anti-SOMOZA organization.
- Oct 15 Central American Agricultural Credit Seminar closed. Minister of Economy Fanjul announces that a National Agrarian Bank would be in operation by January 1, 1953.
- Oct 16 Octubre, Communist organ, announces PAR, PRG, RN and Communist parties have formed "Democratic Electoral Front" for forthcoming Congressional elections.
- Oct 20 Anniversary of the 1944 Revolution celebrated with military demonstrations and review of troops; no emphasis on Communist propaganda.
- Oct 24 Col. Hubert F. JULIAN, "The Black Eagle of Harlem," reveals his dealings in arms purchases with the Guatemalan Defense Ministry, which is cool toward his disclosures. Departs suddenly for Havana and the U.S., with the statement he was through with Guatemala.
- Oct 27 Police jail Luis VALLADARES y Aycinena, Secretary General of the PUA, and Abrahán CABRERA Cruz, PUA nominee for anti-Communist candidacy in Department of Guatemala, on charges of holding unlicensed public meeting and insulting President; court frees them on October 30.
- Oct 31 Commencement exercises of the armed forces' Escuela de Aplicación, takes place, with U.S. Army Attaché and Chief of U.S. Army Mission selected to participate in presentation of diplomas to the 28 graduates.
- Nov 7 Ministry of Finance submits a five-year, \$20,000,000 public works program to Congress; includes a dock at Santo Tomás, a hydroelectric plant near Palín, and 1,000 kilometers of paved roads.
- Nov 7 Ministry of Economy promulgates regulation, effective November 15, increasing the ratio of domestic to imported flour from 50 to 70 per cent of imports.

- Nov 8 Representatives of foreign life insurance companies and Bank of Guatemala officials complete final arrangements for investment of reserves in Guatemala.
- Nov 8 Augusto CAZALI Avila, Secretary General of the Frente Universitaria Democrática (FUD) speaks at meeting after returning from Bucharest conference of International Students' Union; praises "Peoples Democracies."
- Nov 9 Convention to select united anti-Communist ticket for Congress in Department of Guatemala breaks up when PUA withdraws after chair rejects credentials of its delegates.
- Nov 10 Congress sets January 16-18, 1953, as dates of Congressional elections.
- Nov 12-30 Four students and army officers take refuge in Central American diplomatic missions; one alleged to press he was tortured by police for anti-Communist activities.
- Nov 15 RN and PAR formally endorse Fortuny, Secretary General of Communist Party, as "Democratic Electoral Front" candidate for Congress in Department of Guatemala.
- Nov 15 \$404,470.10 Agrarian Reform budget for fiscal year 1952-53 promulgated.
- Nov 19 The directors of the General Association of Guatemalan Industrialists (AGIG) meet with President Arbenz to discuss serious problems facing Guatemalan industry: taxes, industrial credit, foreign competition, labor.
- Nov 21 Presidency announces appointment of Dr. Raúl OSEGUEDA as Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Galich; transfer of Augusto CHARNAUD MacDonald from Minister of Finance to Minister of Interior; resignation of Ricardo CHAVES Nachmann as Minister of Interior; and appointment of Gregorio PREM Beteta as Minister of Finance.
- Nov 25-26 Congress passes in its first two readings a bill rescinding the 1922-23 contracts of the U.S.-owned Empresa Eléctrica; matter thereafter dropped.
- Nov 26 Decree No. 924 increases import duty on cotton and similar cloth sacks from \$0.05 to \$0.80 per gross kilo.
- Nov 28 SAMF railway workers' union presents IRCA Railroad with demands of 50% wage raise, pensions and other benefits.
- Nov 28 Press reports Colombian Government has asked for immediate recall of Virgilio RODRIGUEZ Beteta, Guatemalan Ambassador.

- Nov 28 Decree No. 931, effective November 29, 1952, establishes a 6% additional tax on all import and export duties and surcharges except gasoline and lubricants, to provide part of the revenue for \$20,000,000 economic development plan proposed to Congress during the first week of November 1952. It is an apparent violation of U.S.-Guatemalan Trade Agreement.
- Nov 28 Decree No. 934 establishes an additional tax of \$0.16 per liter on aguardiente and certain other alcoholic liquors to provide part of revenue for \$20,000,000 economic development program.
- Nov 28 Ministry of Economy establishes new minimum prices of \$16.50 per quintal of unginned cotton and \$46.00 per quintal of ginned cotton of Delta Pine or Cok Wilt varieties, a slight decrease for the former and an increase of \$1.00 for the latter.
- Nov 30 PRG agrees to inscribe Fortuny as "Democratic Electoral Front" candidate in Department of Guatemala; nominates Ernesto CAPUANO as his running-mate.
- Dec 1 Annual celebration of Guatemalan Air Force Day features laying of cornerstone for new Air Force Chapel, and high tribute by speakers to assistance rendered by USAF Mission to Guatemalan Air Force.
- Dec 1 Ministry of Economy increases ratio of required purchases of domestic tallow from 10 to 20 per cent of imports.
- Dec 4 Osegueda, new Foreign Minister, tells press conference there will be no change in Guatemalan policy; Guatemala will not attend 1953 Inter-American Conference in Caracas while existing Venezuelan political situation persists; and ODECA meeting might not be held until mid-1953.
- Dec 5 Decree No. 935, effective December 13, 1952, modifies insurance reserve investment law of December 1951 to meet objections of foreign life insurance companies to requirement that reserves of dollar policies sold prior to passage of the law be invested in inconvertible quetzal bonds.
- Dec 5-8 PAR emerges as strongest party in municipal elections, capturing with RN a plurality in Guatemala City, stronghold of anti-Communists who are divided.
- Dec 8 Partido Revolucionario Ortodoxo (PRO), new leftist anti-Communist party, entered on Civil Registry with Francisco CARRILLO, Justice of Supreme Court, as Secretary General.

- Dec 12 Union officials at the United Fruit Co. plantation at Tiquisate file an application for Agrarian Reform expropriation of 550,000 acres of company land, an amount in excess of company's holdings.
- Dec 14 Communist Party holds Second Party Congress; changes name to Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo; and lays down new party program.
- Dec 17 Press reports group of deputies headed by Gutiérrez (Communist) initiate petition to President Truman to stay execution of Rosenbergs, U.S. citizens convicted of atomic espionage.
- Dec 19 Communist Party registers in Civil Registry under name of Partido Guatemalteco de Trabajo, with Fortuny as Secretary General.
- Dec 19 PAR, PRG, RN and Communist leaders meet in President Arbenz' office, confirm "Democratic Electoral Front" Pact, giving the PAR 11 of the 32 candidacies, the PRG 8, the RN 4, and the Communists 2.
- Dec 19 Foreign Office announces it has instructed its Ambassador in Washington (Torriello) to exchange notes with Department of State to conclude an agreement under which joint work on the Pan American Highway could be continued.
- Dec 19 National Agrarian Department deposits \$2,500,000 of Agrarian Reform Bonds with the Bank of Guatemala to indemnify landowners, foreshadowing possible early expropriation of private property under the Agrarian Reform Law.
- Dec 19 Two courts admit suits for relief from penalties imposed by Agrarian Reform authorities despite the provisions of the Agrarian Reform Law forbidding recourse to the judiciary.
- Dec 20 Foreign Office announces date for ODECA meeting has been set at May 2, 1953.
- Dec 22 Ambassador Torriello addresses note to the Department signifying Guatemala's desire to share in Pan American Highway construction program; accepts Department's wording of agreement in its entirety.
- Dec 29 Communist film charging U.S. with "bacteriological warfare" in Korea shown at "Democratic Electoral Front" rally in Department of Guatemala.

- Dec 29 Ministry of Finance transfers functions of Board of Directors of the National Farms to a Liquidation Commission to speed up their distribution under Agrarian Reform Law.
- Dec 31 Civil Registry closed to further nominations for January 16-18 Congressional elections; "Democratic Electoral Alliance" enters candidates for all 32 seats, including the avowed Communists Fortuny and Pellecer; opposition enters races involving 24 seats; the leftist anti-Communist PRO contests 11 seats.